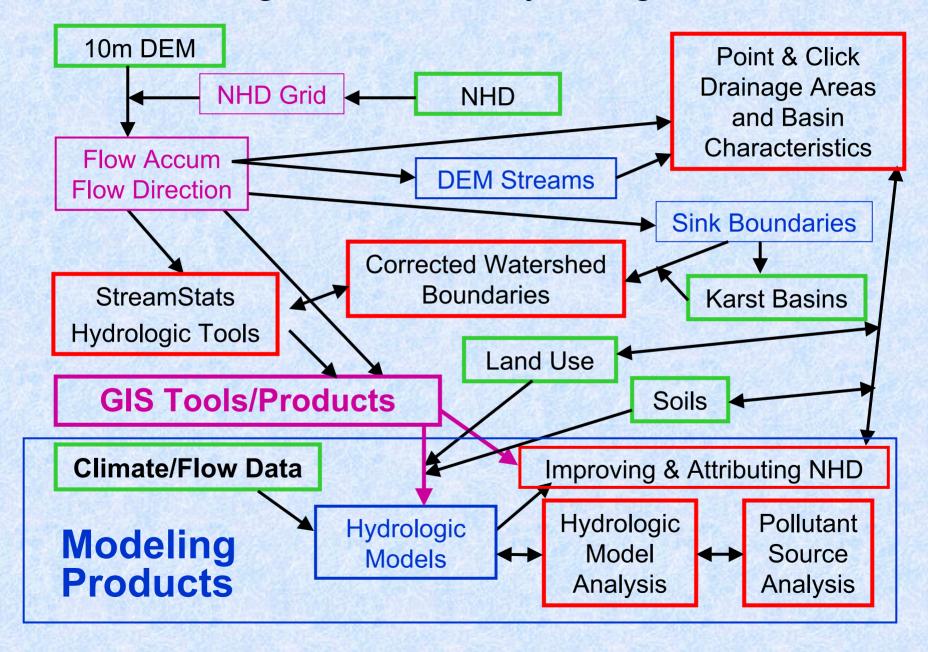
Applications of the NHD and DEM for Watershed Analysis in KY

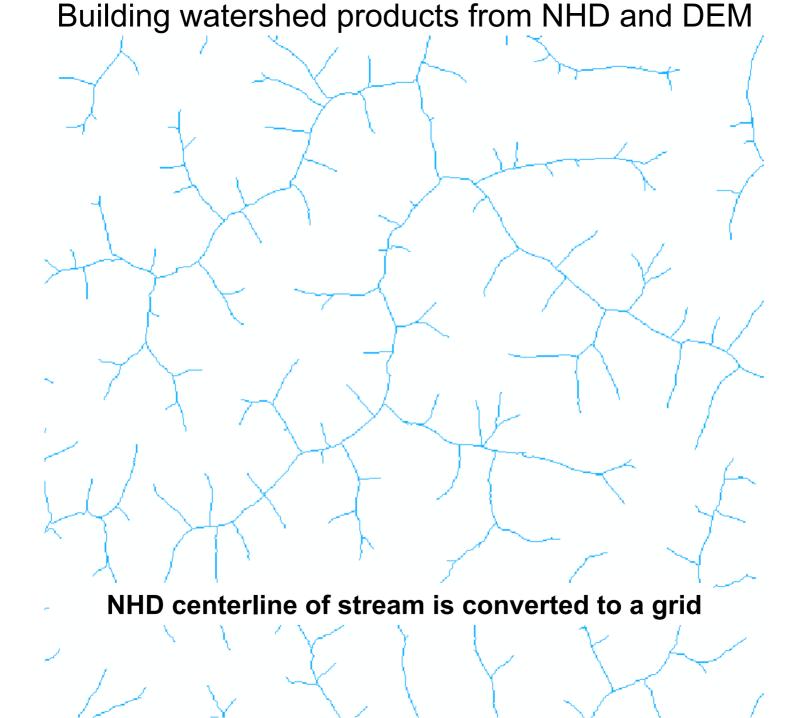
Capitalizing on the availability of new and improved GIS coverages

hlnelson@usgs.gov 502-493-1947 mayers@usgs.gov 502-493-1910



Building GIS-Based Hydrologic Tools





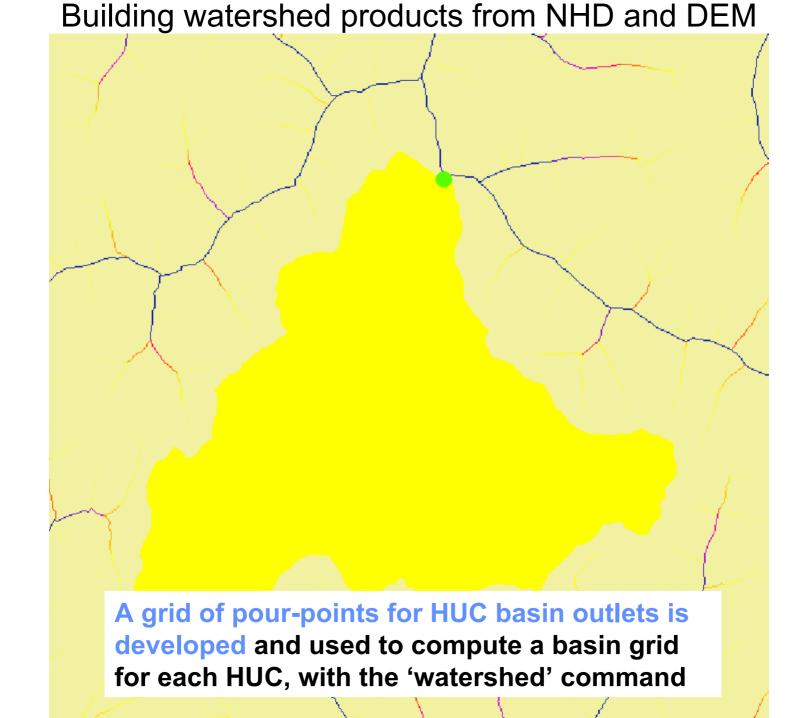
Building watershed products from NHD and DEM NHD gridded stream is then used to 'burn' a drain into the DEM to condition channel location and outflows

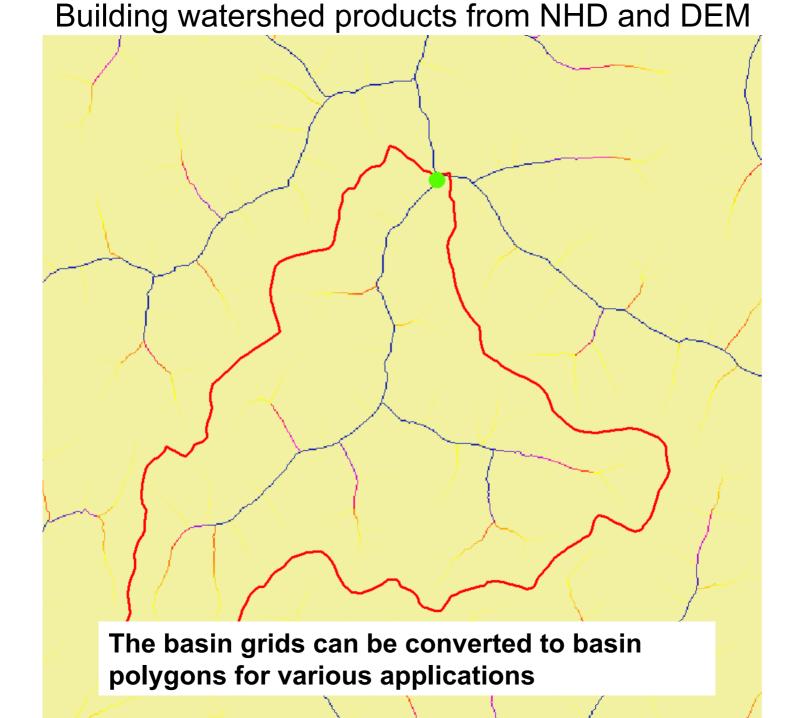
Building watershed products from NHD and DEM



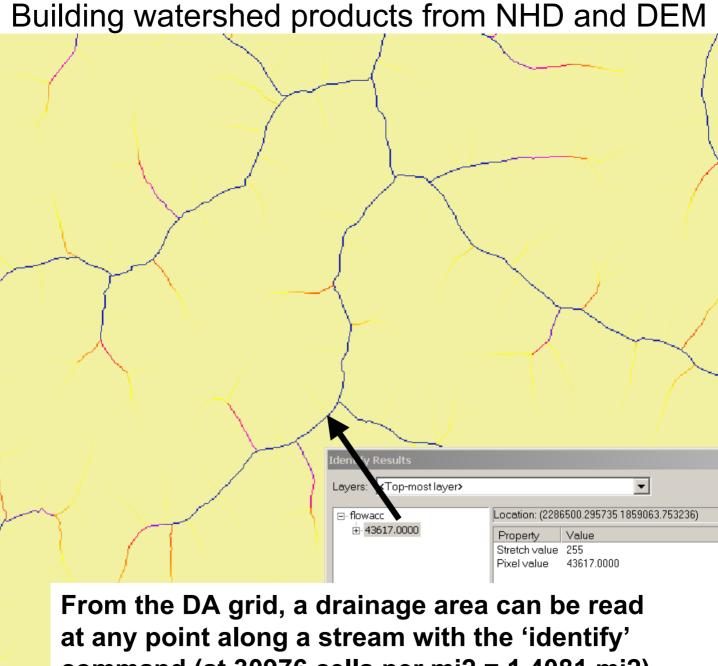
Building watershed products from NHD and DEM Flow accumulation grid also is computed with the 'watershed' command

Building watershed products from NHD and DEM A grid of pour-points for HUC basin outlets is developed (a single green dot here)



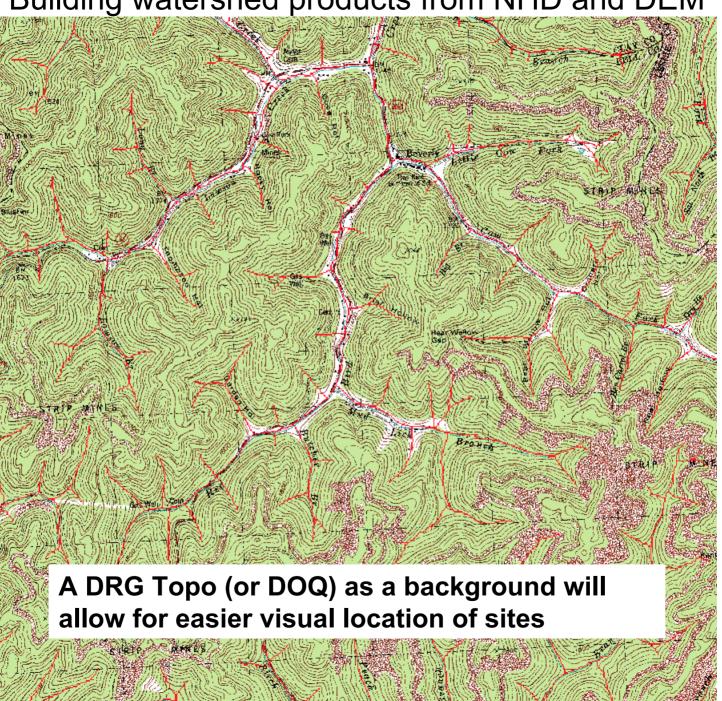


Building watershed products from NHD and DEM A simple but accurate drainage area (DA) tool is made by truncating the flow accumulation grid and converting grid values to mi2 or km2



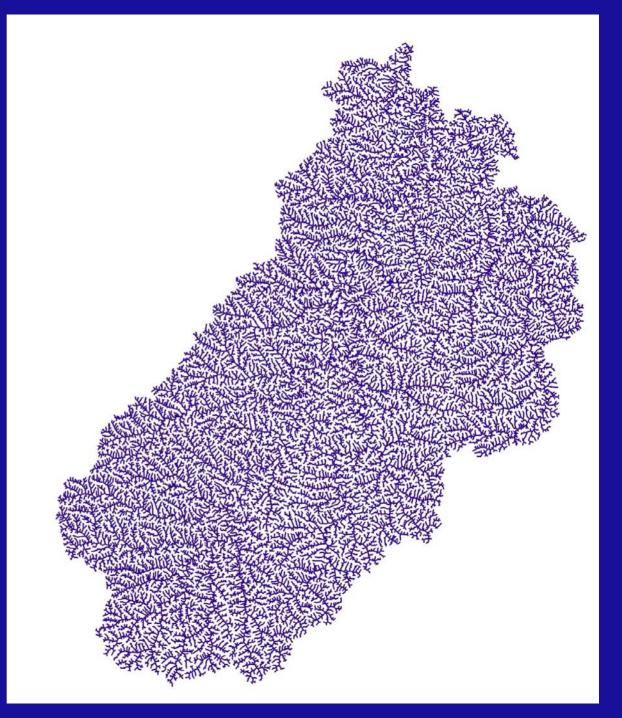
command (at 30976 cells per mi2 = 1.4081 mi2)

Building watershed products from NHD and DEM



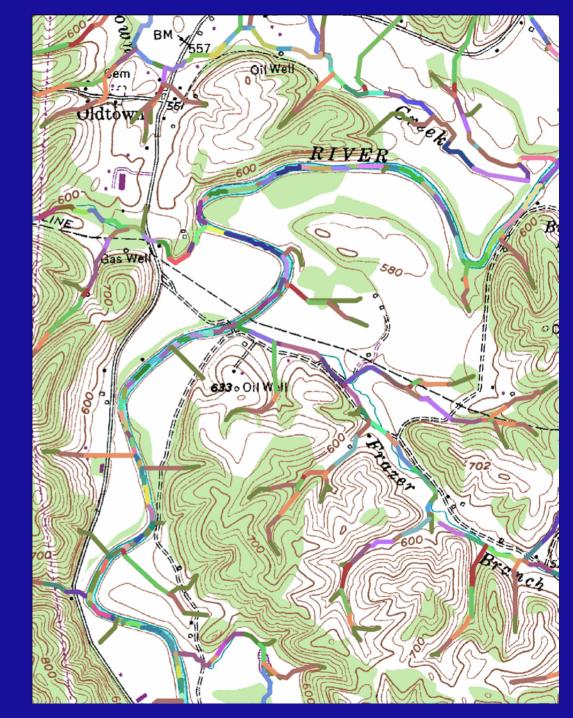
Drainage Area Tool

Flow accumulation grid truncated to a minimum of 0.01 square mile is converted to synthetic stream lines. Example for Little Sandy 8-digit HUC with all streams draining at least 0.01 square mile.



Drainage Area Tool

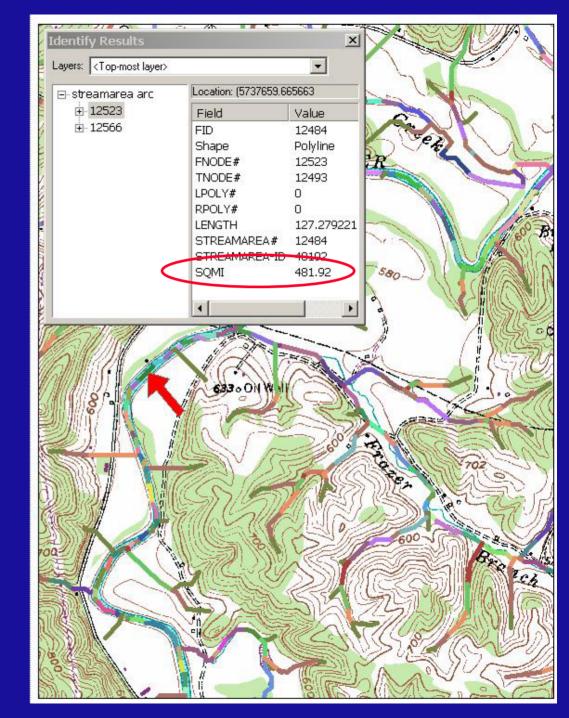
Zoomed in to show synthetic streams with different colors for each 0.01 square mile drainage area increment



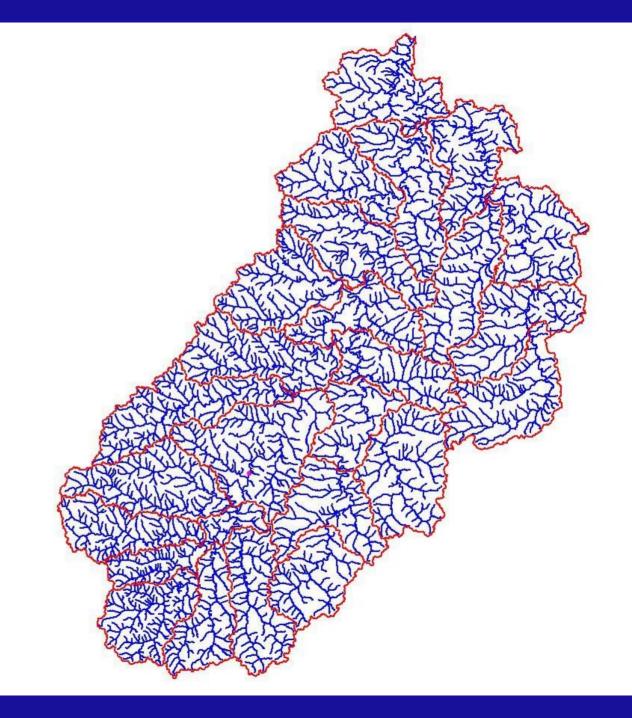
Drainage Area Tool

Shows results of using the Identify tool, giving drainage area for the indicated stream segment

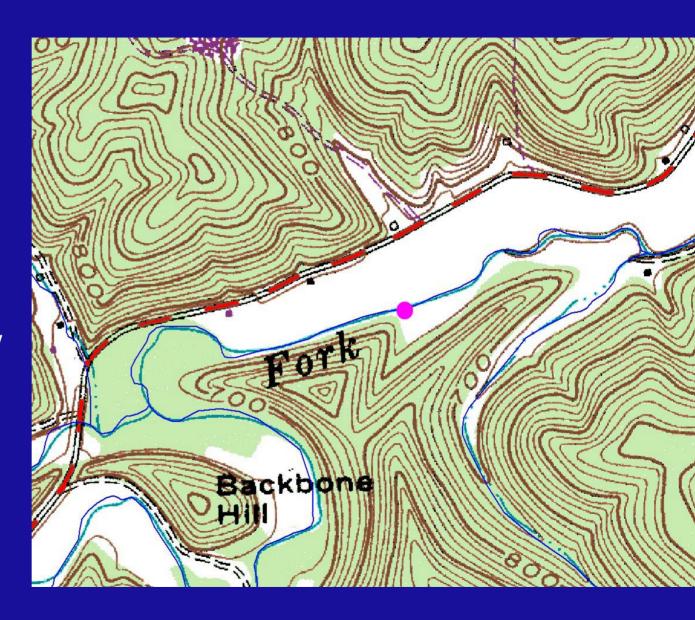
481.92 square miles



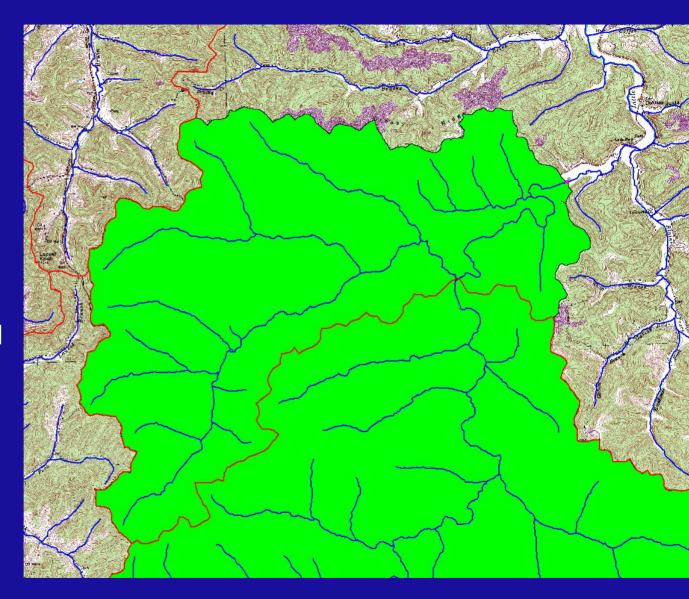
Little Sandy 8-digit HUC with NHD streams and internal 10-digit HUCs



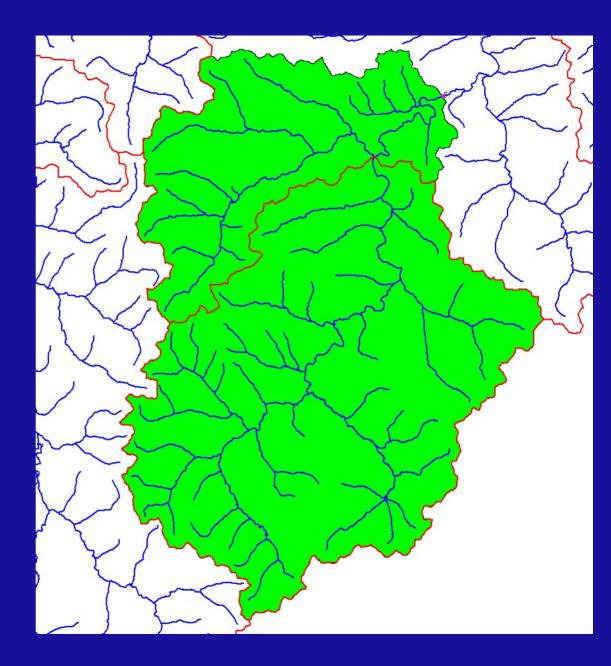
Zoomed in to show point selected for watershed delineation



Shows how the tool delineates new boundary out to the existing 10-digit HUC boundary



Shows new boundary plus upstream watershed as a new watershed



Automated Flow Frequency Data or Streamstats

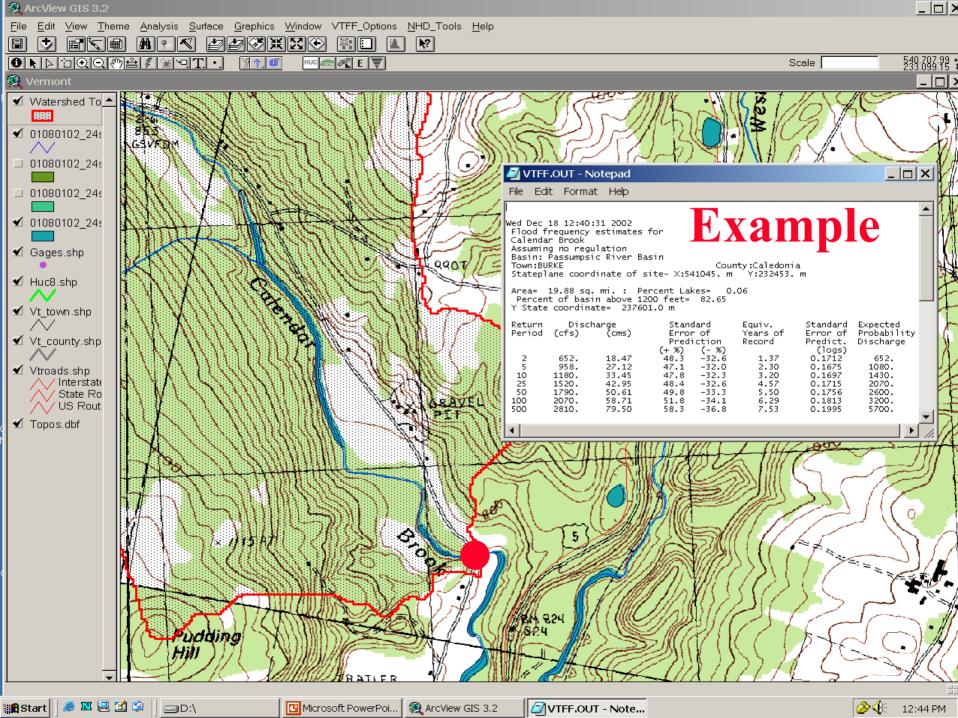
- Design of structures such as roads, bridges, culverts, dams, locks, and levees
- Permits and permit reviews
- Operation of flood control structures
- Effective mitigation of flood hazards and management of flood prone areas
- However, determining stream flow frequency characteristics can be a time consuming process

Example Peak Flow Equation (Vermont)

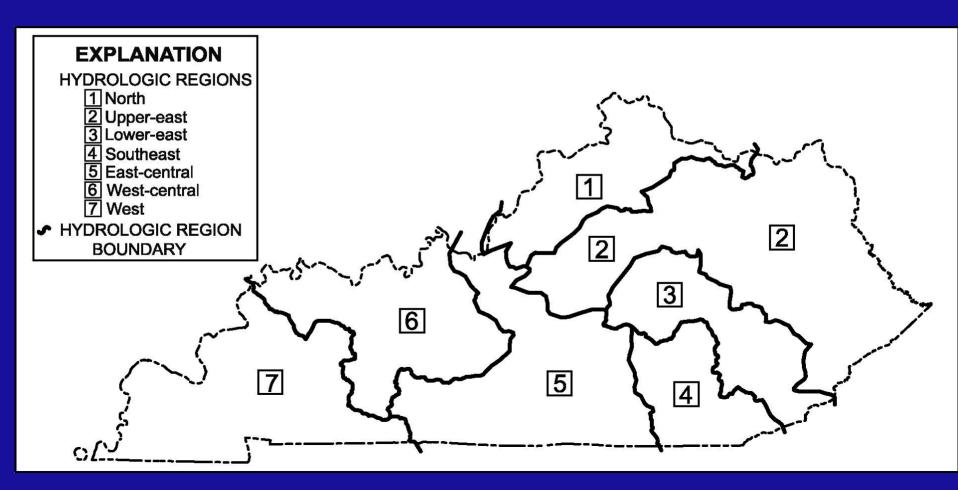
$$Q_{50} = 129 A^{0.874} L^{-0.327} E^{0.115}$$

- Q₅₀ = Peak discharge with a recurrence interval of 50 years
- A = Drainage area , mi²
- L = 1 plus the % of basin covered by lakes or ponds
- E = 1 plus the % of basin at or above 1200 feet





KY streamstats will incorporate published low & high flow statistics and estimates of N & P loads (SPARROW)



HUC Basins

